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OUTPOSTS
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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Hongkong, 28th September, 1908. 29

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

On 25th September, at Dai-tote, Formosa, JOHN KENNEDY BARLOW, aged 21 years, eldest son of J. K. BARLOW, of the "Daily Press," while bathing. (Home newspapers kindly copy.)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD, C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 2ND, 1908

It is not mere politeness or affection that dictated the statement, which has become a truism, that Great Britain could learn much from her Colonies. The freedom from taxation, from precedent, which the inhabitants of these young countries growing up under the protection of the Union Jack enjoy naturally lead to originality of thought and action and make for greater progress than in a land where the dead hand of the past is felt. For real or was the mother country has followed the example off its offspring by inaugurating a system of Old Age Pensions. Female suffrage and temperance legislation are other matters in which it is thought the parent should be led by the child, but a disinclination to follow is shown by the progenitor which elicits the praise or condemnation according to the view of the individual. Now, while Britain is struggling with the solution of the vexed question of army reform and is endeavouring to avoid the conscription of compulsory system which is regarded as inevitable, Australia claims attention by a proposal to make military training universal and compulsory in the Commonwealth.

The cable which we published from our London correspondent yesterday announced that a Government Compulsory Military Training Bill had been introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament. Of course it does not follow that the Bill will become law,

but the introduction of the measure indicates that those entrusted with the government of that country realise the responsibilities of the offices they hold. It is part of the general scheme of defence to which the Government have practically committed themselves. A few days ago we referred to the naval policy which had been ratified by the British Admiralty. It provided for the establishment by the Australian Commonwealth of a flotilla of submarines and torpedo-boat destroyers with harbour fortifications. This would constitute the second line of defence, the first being the command of the high seas by the British Navy. The third, and by far the larger portion, refers to the military defence. An Australia is no longer considered outside the area of the world's conflicts, it is obvious that she must be prepared for all possible contingencies. Her vast coast line and large extent of unoccupied territory make it comparatively easy for an invader to obtain a footing on the island continent, and once a landing has been effected, the dangers which threaten her independence will be considerably increased. An army is therefore a necessity, and as the voluntary system has not produced the force which experts consider adequate for real defence, it is now proposed to introduce the compulsory system.

Europe presents the spectacle of a continent in arms. In practically every country either conscription or some compulsory form of military service is in operation, and as we were ourselves reminded last week by the GOVERNOR, all the nations of the world are groaning under the burden of armaments. Having before us a copy of the speech delivered at the end of last year by the Honourable ALFRED DEAKIN, Premier of Australia, in outlining the defence policy of the Government, we note that conscription is not aimed at in the present instance. It is rather a citizen army founded on the Swiss model and in all respects democratic. Where defence is the sole consideration—an idea no other could be suggested in the case of Australia—a better model could have been chosen, and, speaking without a knowledge of the details, there seems to be no reason why the effective force which the promoters of the policy have in view should not be raised in the manner contemplated. There will always be those who decry any form of expression of militarism, those who preach the gospel of non-resistance, but their policy, or rather their philosophy does not commend itself to the majority of people, who prefer to deal with practical matters in a practical way. Almost everybody realises nowadays that the best guarantee of peace is preparedness for war. Unpreparedness is a temptation to others, and is therefore to be deplored from more than one standpoint. In Britain itself, where the question of army reform has been very acute since the termination of the Boer war, conscription has been suggested, but though the idea is repellant to the nation at large, there are fortunately those who risk unpopularity by emphasising the weakness of our defence and declare that some form of universal service is necessary. While the continental nations continue their vast standing armies, Britain can never be absolved from the responsibility of maintaining a strong defensive force. Lord

ROBERTS is preaching the gospel of teaching every male to handle a rifle, and others go further and advocate a citizen army on the lines of Switzerland. Whatever scheme is ultimately adopted there seems to be a growing opinion that every man should make himself able to take an intelligent and effective part in the defence of his country. That being so, the proposal of the Australian Parliament possesses more than local interest. It is an experiment which Great Britain and every part of her vast empire will watch with something akin to enthusiasm.

The Commonwealth Government proposes a system of universal training in order to form a National Guard of Defence, in which every young man in Australia shall be required to serve during his nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first years. Local camps will be formed where the young man will undergo training for sixteen days every year, and it is hoped that by this means there will be in the Commonwealth a body of men sufficiently officered and capable of performing the services which Australia will require from her defenders. Military training will begin in early years. The existing system of junior and senior cadet corps in connection with schools will be extended, so that the material which passes into the National Guard will represent a considerable advance on the ordinary recruits. The bulk of the Guard will consist of infantry, but the artillery arm

will not be neglected. One feature of this programme which is not, for obvious reasons, found in the Swiss scheme is that the young men will have the choice up to a certain point of saying whether they will enter the naval or the military force. When the navy has absorbed the smaller number of men which it requires, it follows that the remainder have no option but to enter the land defence. It is anticipated that in eight years there will be over 200,000 men available, and with the cadet system affording a useful subsidiary force the defensive organisation of the Commonwealth ought to be of very satisfactory dimensions and equipment.

We have not dealt with the financial aspect of the question, as the business acumen possessed by Australians will ensure careful inquiry to ascertain that they do not pay too much for the insurance thus obtained. We are in no way concerned with the scheme itself, as it is not improbable that should it be carried into existence and found practicable, it may influence people at home and lead to a changed opinion in favour of a universal system of military training which, while adequate for purposes of protection, does not contain the objections urged against conscription. Then we may echo the hope expressed by the Commonwealth Premier that "inter alia in our system of military training and the ambition for proficiency in its several branches will to some extent take the place of those sports on which our young people look and speculate every Saturday without otherwise participating in them."

We understand that there will be no Governor's inquest into the case of death of the late Mr. Reginald Harding, the magistrate being satisfied with the report furnished him by the police.

A Bonham Strand gold dealer reported to the police on Wednesday that while weighing gold in his shop he missed a piece valued at \$700 from his counter. Detectives have the matter in hand.

Captain Lyon, who succeeded Rear-Admiral Stokes as Commodore at Hongkong, has, we note, booked a passage by the P. & O. steamer *Admiral* which was scheduled to leave London on the 25th ult.

Mr. W. H. Wickham, manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., has booked his return passage by the P. & O. *Himalaya*, leaving London on the 6th inst.; and Mr. Geo. Curry, Secretary of the Hongkong Gas Co., has booked by the P. & O. *Sicilia* leaving London on the 10th inst.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in November, between Lieutenant the Hon. Arthur Stopford-Royal-Navy, second son of Viscount Stopford, of Gorse, Ireland, and Mary Augusta Grace, elder daughter of Mr. G. C. Master, recently of Hongkong.

On her voyage down to Singapore from Hongkong the *Malta* had the unfortunate experience of losing the ship surgeon, Mr. W. E. Cole, who died of dysentery and was buried at sea. Dr. G. A. Finlayson, who is going as a passenger in the vessel, will take medical charge as far as Colombo.

Sergeant Garrod prosecuted a native at the Magistrate's yesterday for stealing twelve baskets from a shop in Wing Wo Street. Defendant told Mr. Wood, the presiding magistrate, that a man engaged him to carry them. His Worship did not believe the story and sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.

The administration of the Russian Dniepropetrovsk Metallurgical Company recently signed a contract in St. Petersburg with the Japanese Government for the supply of 360,000 pounds (15,808 tons) of steel rails. The rails are to be delivered at Dalay (Tairen) for the Southern parts of the Manchurian Railway.

Sir A. Hoare, the British Commercial Attaché at Peking, calls attention to the opportunities for enterprise afforded by the fair which is held in the spring of each year at Chungking, the capital of the Province of Szechuan. In recent years, this fair has become a commercial and industrial exhibition, attracting visitors and manufacturers from all parts of the province.

A fund is being raised at Hankow to provide a General Hospital. The probable cost of the hospital is roughly estimated at \$50,000. It is recognised that this sum cannot entirely be raised by private subscription, but in the event of sufficient response being made to the appeal, it is believed that the balance required could easily be obtained by means of donations.

The troopship "Soudan" which left Southampton on 21st ult. with about 1,200 troops on board, chiefly artillery and infantry drafts for Singapore, Hongkong, and Tientsin will make Singapore on October 19, leave the following day for Hongkong, where she is due on Oct. 25, leave Hongkong again on Nov. 6, call at Singapore on 11th, leave the following day and arrive at Southampton on Dec. 14th.

The following is from a Hankow paper:—While an Englishman was passing the Railway Co's property in a sampan some coolies who were loading rails on to a truck shouted "Foreign Devil" and pelted the sampan with stones. The foreigner got out and asked why he was attacked, thinking there was some mistake but the coolies threatened him with their bamboo and drove him into the water. He regained his sampan after a ducking and being very much bruised.

An incident which had its humorous aspect occurred at the Supreme Court yesterday when in a case in which the parties were Indians a document was produced. Nobody seemed to be able to decipher it. One of the parties said it was not in his language: it was written in Gujarati. A Court interpreter however declared that only the last word was in Gujarati and the document being a puzzle the case was adjourned.

Dr. Sven Hedin who has been making further explorations in Tibet, arrived at Simla on the 15th ult. by rickshaw from Narkhanda and became the guest of Col. Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, at the Observatory House. Dr. Hedin, who has been following up his explorations in Chinese Turkestan, was expected to reach Leh from Khotan by the end of September, and Kashmir before the close of the present month, with fifty pony loads of antiquarian treasures.

There are several Hyderabadis in India and our London telegram of yesterday stating that the damage by the Hyderabad floods had been under-estimated elicited inquiries as to which Hyderabad the telegram referred to. We can only hazard a guess that the reference is to the Sind Hyderabad. Recent Indian papers contain references to the Indus flood. Under date of the 9th ult. we read that "an immense amount of damage has been done during the past week in Rawalpindi and Ferozepore neighbourhoods by heavy rain, and tents are being sent out to help some of the zamindars whose houses have fallen. On the other hand, at Dara Ghazi Khan the erosion has ceased and it is now hoped that the damage for the season is over. About a hundred houses have so far been washed away in the city."

Mr. David McLean, aged 75, of Littlewood Park, Alford, Aberdeenshire, Kensington, London, who died on June 18 last, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £252,489. Mr. McLean was a large holder in his old bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, his shares being valued at £14,000. In the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, his holding is valued at £20,800 and in the Imperial Bank of Persia, Limited, £17,341. In addition to these holdings, the testator had shares in the Lamson Paragon Supply Company, Limited, of which he was a director, valued at £22,000; in the Lumson Store Service Company, Limited, £14,500 and in Thorne and Co., Limited, £20,000. There were also large holdings in several other banking institutions.

Discussing the subject of Trade Marks in Japan, the *Manchester Guardian* suggests there are two considerations that may well be pressed upon the attention of our Foreign Office. In the pending negotiations with Japan in the matter of trade marks an amendment of the Japanese law might be suggested having for its object the cancelling of a registration (even after three years) if it appears that such mark is clearly an imitation of a British mark; and, moreover, it might be suggested that an adequate penalty should be imposed when it can be proved that the imitation was wilfully and deliberately made. As regards China, the Foreign Office might be urged to press upon the Chinese Government (under Article 7 of the 1902 Treaty) the early establishment of a practicable and efficient system of trade mark protection.

SUPREME COURT

Thursday, 1st October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION
BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING
PUNISH JUDGE)

RESISTING DIAMONDS.
J. Ullmann and Company, jewellers, sued Miss Mabel Herd for \$15.00 for work done and material supplied. Mr. E. J. Gish, who appeared for plaintiffs, said the defendant requested the plaintiffs to take two diamonds which were set as earrings out of their setting and put them into a ring, and stated that she would purchase the ring. The diamonds were reset as requested and defendant expressed approval of the setting but failed to purchase the ring.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Ullmann, gave judgment for plaintiff.

DISTRESSING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

Another tragedy has to be recorded this week. Yesterday afternoon Mr. F. H. Cornell, of the firm of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, was killed, being crushed between the lift and the wall at the new godowns in course of construction at Kowloon for Messrs. Butterfield Swire. Deceased was engaged in testing the hoist, which is not enclosed on all sides, and it is believed that while the lift was ascending he fainted, and falling over the side was crushed between the floor of the lift and the wall in the upward journey. The hoist was stopped as soon as possible, but too late to save the unfortunate man, who was terribly mutilated. Death must have been almost instantaneous.

Deceased, who came from Brisbane, was an experienced electrician, and distinguished in his calling, but he has been unfortunate in his affairs since coming to the East. In Peking and Shanghai he had a large and successful business but lost it through various reasons, and when he started in Hongkong he was equally unfortunate. Some time ago he joined the service of Messrs. Wilks and Jack, by whom his services were greatly appreciated, and his untimely end will be mourned by a large number of friends.

Deceased leaves a widow for whom great sympathy is expressed. He was a prominent Freemason and it is probable that he will be buried with Masonic honours.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

HEAT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 1st.

A heat wave, unparalleled for the time of the year, is being experienced.

BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, October 1st.

Returns just published show that the decline in the revenue for the half-year has amounted to £4,418,682.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, October 1st.

The World's Chess Championship, played partly at Dusseldorf and partly at Berlin, has been won by Lasker by eight games against Tarrasch's three.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, October 1st.

Russia is much alarmed at the development of the Balkan question.

[RUSSIA'S SERVICE.]

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

LONDON, September 29th.

The *London Times* in a special article on the Fakumen railway question, says that a feeling exists that claims arising out of the Japanese position along the Manchurian railway ought to be defined within their precise local limits, and ought not to be extended west of the Liao River. Japan by formally recognizing this, and acting thereon in reference to the Fakumen railway, might avert a discussion on some large general questions which it can hardly serve her interests to raise.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

LONDON, September 29th.

M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has discussed the Casablanca incident with the German Charge d'Affaires in the most conciliatory manner.

General d'Amade in his official report, says that he is in possession of the original order given by the German consul to his secretary to secure the embarkation of six deserters, three of whom were non-Germans, and that a Consul's employé struck the first blow, the secretary himself following it up.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 29th.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgarian who is visiting Vienna, summoned the Bulgarian Premier and the Minister of Commerce to an audience, after which they returned to Sofia.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Austrian and Italian replies to Franco-Spanish Note on Moroccan questions substantially concur therein.

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY.

Two extraordinary general meetings of the shareholders in this company were called for yesterday, but owing to there not being a quorum present the Chairman (Mr. H. Humphreys) notified that in accordance with the articles of association, the meetings would stand adjourned until the same day next week.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

REMARKABLE MANIFESTO BY HINDU

PRIESTS.

The last few weeks have been a time of great activity for the loyalists in India. Resolutions and manifestos have been flowing in from district and town to bear witness to the feelings of abhorrence aroused in every true Indian's heart by the latest phases of the campaign of sedition.

Perhaps the most remarkable, however, of many remarkable manifestos is that just issued by the Hindu priests of the Kalighat temple at Calcutta, prohibiting the holding of political meetings in the neighbourhood of the shrine, and declaring that:

"As custodians of the religious interest of all sections of the Hindu community, high and low, they deem it their duty to enjoin on all members, of the desirability of endeavouring to attain progress with respect to religion, and not by propagation, as well as the necessity of looking upon the Government as undoubtedly a great and civilised one, as the powerful instrument of that progress the course of which can never be through violence, lawlessness, and race hatred. The torch of unrest should cease now to enable the torch of reform to shed its steady light into those recesses of society where it is badly wanted."

This is not the sort of advice one would, perhaps, have expected to emanate from what is generally supposed to be the centre of blind and unthinking fanaticism. It is none the less welcome, because it is unexpected.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

September 30th.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN OFFICIAL.

Magistrate Wong Po Sum, who has been for many years Deputy of Finance in the Bureau of Local Affairs and Ordnance Department, recently embezzled \$15,000 which was paid into the Bureau of Local Affairs for revenue due by a certain monopolist. The shortage was discovered by the Chief Director of the Bureau who while checking the monthly accounts found that a sum of \$15,000 revenue due by a monopolist was still outstanding, whereupon he notified the monopolist demanding immediate payment of the sum due. The monopolist, who is a Hongkong merchant, happened to be absent from Canton. His employees replied that the amount had been paid to Deputy Wong some time ago. On hearing this, the Director sent for Deputy Wong to ascertain if he had received the money. Deputy Wong denied having ever received the money, and said it was only an excuse on the part of the monopolist to delay payment. He asked the Director's permission to proceed forthwith to Hongkong and demand payment from the monopolist. The Director sanctioned the request. Two days after Deputy Wong's departure from Canton his family spread the news that information had reached them that Wong Po Sum, while going ashore in Hongkong from the steamer which his step, fell into the water, and was drowned. His wife draped the house in full mourning. The news of Wong's accidental death soon came to the ears of the Director of the Bureau who on hearing it sent for the monopolist's manager to question him. The manager went to the Bureau and produced receipts signed by Deputy Wong. The Director came to the conclusion that Deputy Wong had played a very clever trick to escape punishment. Undoubtedly the news of Wong's accidental death was only a false rumour spread to deceive the officials. It is reported that the Local Authorities have sent several military officers to Hongkong to look for Wong and have him extradited. Embezzling Government revenue is a serious crime, and capital punishment the usual penalty.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Commander-in-Chief H. E. Chong Wai Chi, who was deputed by the Board of War as special delegate to inspect the Kwangtung troops, has arrived here and is staying at the Viceroy's Yamen. It was his intention to review the troops of the Canton Reformed Army yesterday but owing to the inclemency of the weather the inspection has been postponed to Saturday.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

A proclamation was issued by the Viceroy yesterday strictly prohibiting the export of rice from the Kwangtung Province. Any person caught smuggling rice out of the province will be severely punished.

The Board of Census at Peking has sent the Viceroy copies of the new regulations framed for the examination of Doctors. No medical practitioner will in future be allowed to practise unless he passes an examination and is granted a license.

The local authorities have received cable news from Peking that the Grand Council is very dissatisfied with the men who were recommended to them by the Viceroy and Governors of different provinces as men of intelligence and great ability.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association was held yesterday at the Hongkong Hotel. Lieut. Colonel Broke presided over a fair attendance. The report having been submitted, the Chairman alluded to the difficulties under which they laboured in being without a list of members. However, they hoped to get over that. As to the cinder track which has been completed, he had received a certain amount of money on it, and the treasurer assured him he would get some more—a statement which led the Secretary to interpose—"We have got it." "Well done," said the Chairman, who then proceeded to state that the cross country races had been instituted, but had not produced so much competition as was hoped. They hoped to start earlier next year. As to the races, there was some difficulty in fixing dates owing to league matches, etc. The treasurer had a balance in hand and it was proposed to make charges for use of the track sufficient to cover the expense. After discussion the report was adopted.

The 14th November was suggested as the date for a sports meeting on the track, the events to include long and high jumps, 120 yards hurdle race, half mile race, 120 yards handicap, 440 yards handicap and throwing the cricket ball. All these events were to be, with the exception of the handicaps, championship events. This was agreed to.

Office bearers for next year were elected Chairman, Dr. Forsyth (who was described as a good runner); hon. secretary, H. L. O. Garrett; hon. treasurer, A. R. Sutherland; Committee—F. Lammert, J. H. Mead, F. H. Kew and F. Linton.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The committee of the combined Chinese Churches and Chinese Y.M.C.A. for the above fund beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:

Mr. W. G. Humphreys	...	\$250.00
Messrs. Macdonald & Co.	...	100.00
Mr. C. G. King	...	20.00
Mr. D. M. Humphreys	...	10.00
Mr. V. F. V. Ribeiro	...	5.00

and donations from Chinese friends too numerous to mention, making a total of \$3,853.85. Of this amount there is still a balance in hand of over a thousand dollars which will be used for Flood Relief purposes.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES BY A MERCHANT.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE ACCUSED.
The hearing of the charge against H. S. Holmes, of having obtained \$3,000 by false pretences, was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) presented, and Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the defence.

The Accused, recalled, was further examined by Mr. Dixon. He said the passbook produced was the only banking account he had since March 14th. He paid most of the \$3,000 received from Sit Leung Kit into his banking account. Sit Leung Kit paid him all but \$200, and for this amount he gave an I.O.U. Therefore accused gave him a receipt for the whole amount.

Who was Mr. Greenwall?—A gentleman staying at the Connaught Hotel.

What was his business?—He did any kind of business.

Did you give him \$40 in consideration of his giving you a cheque for \$1,000 which was returned to him?—No.

What was it for?—Private business.

What was the nature of that business?—He was helping me in the office.

When he gave you the cheque you did not intend to put it in circulation?—No.

You told him so?—Yes.

What did you do with the \$1,334 you took from him?—Put it into contracts.

Did you consider you were entitled to use the \$1,334 for your own private business?—Yes, I considered the money a loan.

Did you consider this prospective contract with the Kowloon railway was in connection with the business you carried on at No. 33?—It was my own business, and nothing to do with the company unless he put up security.

Who paid Messrs. Almeida and Smith for the company agreement?—Up to the present it has not been paid.

Do they look to you for payment?—The company and I pay half each.

Can you understand Chinese?—I know a few words.

Mr. Dixon—I know a few words, and have been here only a few years.

Re-examined—Where are the papers in connection with the sum of \$5,000 referred to?—With the British Consul in Canton.

Sit Leung Kit is claiming for \$5,000?—Yes. That is for money that is not yet due?—That is so.

According to the agreement, that \$5,000 was placed at your disposal?—Yes.

You have dealt with that money just as if it belonged to you?—Yes.

Something has been said about a motor launch being sold for \$950?—Yes. It was a launch 35 feet long, decked over and aft, and contained 15 horse power, four cylinders, two cylinder engines. The whole was valued at \$2,400. I arranged with the solicitors selling the boat to postpone the sale. The sale was withdrawn, but the boat was sold a few days later without being advertised in the local papers.

His Worship—A cheque of yours put in was stated to be dishonoured; can you explain that?—Yes. I gave Sit Leung Kit \$100 which I got from my brother, and asked him not to cash the cheque.

When you handed him the cheque it was good?—No, but I expected to put the money in the bank.

How much did you intend to pay Sit Leung Kit?—\$50.

Did he give you the other \$50 back?—No, he asked me to let it stand as the next month's interest.

After paying him the money did you again ask him for the cheque, and for a receipt?—He said he did not understand English, but would let me have them later.

Why did you start a second business?—Because these men came and asked me to start another office.

Have you any partners in the Eastern Commercial Co.?—No.

What is the capital?—I have a few thousand dollars of my own, and there was the company's security.

You lent Young \$1,000; what security have you?—I was told his people had money and he has a share in the company.

That is the only security you have?—Yes.

Complainant, recalled, said he received one instalment of the \$3,000 he paid to defendant, and that he received the balance of the money in the form of a cheque, but could not cash it as he was unable to read English. If he had known it was a false cheque he would not have paid over the \$2,000 to Mr. Holmes.

After Sit Leung Kit had been further examined, the solicitors addressed the Court, Mr. Dixon concluding at 5.40 p.m.

His Worship reserved his decision until Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

An official of the Formosa Government is quoted by the "Asahi Shimbun" as making some interesting remarks upon the opium question, with special reference to the Conference which is to be held in Shanghai at the beginning of next year by representatives of the United States, Japan, China, and Great Britain. He thinks that the Conference will have to decide between the immediate and the gradual process, and he affirms that Japan's experience is entirely in favour of the latter. She has a great deal of thought to the question of taking over Formosa, and the conclusion she reached was that precipitate measures in such a case are certain to produce evils scarcely less than those which it is desired to eradicate. She therefore adopted the gradual method, and it may be said to have been eminently successful in Formosa, for whereas there were 160,000 habituated smokers in the Island at the outbreak of the war, there are now only 120,000, and the number is steadily diminishing. It may be confidently predicted therefore that the Japanese delegate to the Conference will advocate the gradual process, in spite of the fact that the Chinese Government seems bent upon heroic measures.—*Japan Mail.*

POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above Club will be held in the Club House Happy Valley, on Saturday next. The annual report contains the following:—

Club Premises.—The Club premises and gear pertaining to sport are in a good serviceable condition. Grounds, the cricket, tennis, and bowling greens have received particular attention during the season, and are now in excellent condition.

Cricket.—In the League competition the club stood sixth in the list, having won eight matches, and lost eight. Mr. Edwards heads the batting average with 5.51. In Second XI Cricket, four matches were played, and the Club lost each one. In the Second XI Matches, Mr. Bell heads the batting average with 9.0, while Mr. Cooper heads the bowling with 5.60. Lawn Bowls.—This game has been played with great keenness throughout the summer. The Club had friendly matches with the Civil Service, and Cosmopolitan Clubs, playing each Club twice. Of the Six matches played, we lost five and won one. The following competitions have been held:—The Warnock Cup, "Singles," won by Mr. Ogg, the runner up being Mr. Ritchie. "The Gaud Cup," which was not completed last year, was won by Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Cameron being the runner up. "The Jack High Cup" was won by Mr. Withers. "Mr. Woodhouse's prize" was won by Messrs Geo. Watt and Withers. Messrs Ogg and Robertson being the runners-up. The shield competition is now being played off. Several open competitions have been played, and have proved of great interest. A Club handicaps game was played, Messrs McLennan, Robertson, McHardy, and Ritchie being the prize winners respectively. Tennis.—One competition under the American system has been played off, and was won by Mr. Pitt, the runner up being Mr. Bell. Another competition under similar conditions is still uncompleted. Membership.—The membership now stands at eighty-one. Typhoon Damages.—The typhoon of the 23rd July completely destroyed the old Club House. Since then a new House has been erected, and being more commodious, is more suitable for our present requirements.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

CHINESE WOMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court yesterday Sergeant Garrod presented a woman named Chan Yee for obtaining by a false pretence with intent to defraud, the sum of \$50 from a pawnbroker in Queen's Road Central. There was also a second charge of furnishing the pawnbroker with a false name and address.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that the defendant went to the pawnbroker's and endeavoured to pawn bangles of base metal plated with gold as gold bangles, and also furnished him with a false name and address.

When asked if she had any witnesses to call the replied in the negative, but made a statement in which she told his Worship that if he were to chop her head off he could not make her say anything about the articles before the Court, as she knew nothing about them. A woman who had gone to Singapore owed her 20 taels, and handed over the bangles in liquidation of the debt. Defendant had no fixed employment but took up any job she could get hold of as assistant or follower.

His Worship sentenced her to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BUFFS.

The 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment—better known as "The Buffs"—which relieved the 3rd Middlesex Regiment at Hongkong, is the representative one of the oldest infantry regiments in the British service, remarks a contemporary. The Buffs have been in existence since the days of the Virgin Queen, when they were raised for service in Holland, and since that time they have varied their field in almost every country and climate. Ever a *corps d'élite*, the Buffs have fought in almost every campaign of note in the past two and half centuries. On their buff regimental colours are emblazoned the names of 23 famous battles, sieges, and campaigns—Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Douro, Talavera, Vittoria, Pyrennee, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, Toulouse, Fontenau, Punitar, Sevastopol, Taka Fort, South Africa, 1890-92, Chitral, South Africa, 1890-92, Relief of Kimberley, and Paardeberg. Brilliant as this roll is, and glorious as are the recollections it recalls, it is no means records all the services of the Buffs.

The battalion is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. Bayard, D.S.O., with Major C. C. Cobbe second in command, and the other field and company officers are—Major W. A. Eaton, Captain and Adjutant W. H. Trevor, Captain C. D. Greenway, S. L. P. Barker, C. A. W. Thimington, H. E. C. Baird, S. O. R. G. D. Groves, Ralnes, H. L. Archer, Houlton, and F. Groves, Canterbury. The battalion will arrive at Victoria on Nov. 20.

TWO HOUSEKEEPING TIPS FOR THE TROPICS.

The following domestic tips from an Indian paper may be useful to housekeepers in Hongkong:—

Hongkong is hot, and all towns and most houses in it are infested with ants, red, brown, black, and white, big, little and medium. Thanks to the heat and the ants the house wife has a weary time of it. The first makes the keeping of most ants impossible. Owing to the second, sugar, fruit and biscuits spoil with a certainty. The third would excite the envy of the most enterprising of ants owned by the most industrious of housewives. This being so, ladies who have household cares on their hands may feel thankful for two sound hints. The first concerns meat and meat safes, the second the predatory ant, Hang up in the meat safe muslin bags filled with fresh charcoal on each side of a joint of meat. This will keep the meat sweet even in the hottest weather. If a cupboard be infested with ants, take an old sponge, slightly wet it, and sprinkle sugar on it. This should then be placed in the cupboard, when the ants will crawl into the sponge. Afterwards drop the sponge into boiling water.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Paris, August 23th.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

With commendable foresight France has anticipated the world's wishes by taking prompt action in Morocco. After the crushing defeat inflicted on Abd-el-Aziz by his more strenuous and ambitious half-brother Muley Hafid, it is more than ever imperative that France's position be recognised. In the present chaotic state of affairs, France and Spain as the appointed policemen have a difficult task before them. It is with the new proclaimed Sultan, Muley Hafid, that France and Spain have to reckon with henceforth—for a time at least, as the chances of the former ruler Abd-el-Aziz recovering his prestige are very remote. The great work of pacification in Morocco must be carried on more vigorously than ever, and that is precisely what France as the paramount pacifier intends doing. The fact that Abd-el-Aziz who fought heroically, took his defeat quite philosophically, indicated that he couldered himself played out since some time, and that it was useless to stem the sweeping tide any longer. It would, however, be very erroneous to conclude—as many appear to have done and are doing—that the intricate Moroccan question has been settled by Muley Hafid's victory. As the "Temps" wisely observes, the prestige accruing to him abroad may guarantee his authority for some time, but prestige alone will not suffice to support his sovereignty. The new Sultan will be compelled to levy taxes, to levy taxes in Morocco requires an army, while to have an army, money is the prime necessity in every country. To escape from this vicious circle, the "Temps"—which is the official organ of the French Government—thinks two courses are open to him—either he will stir up a holy war (the more likely course) if the money can be found in the country, or he will follow the plan of the late Sultan and make peace with Europe, which might induce the Powers to make some financial sacrifice, though they will not do so as readily as he expects. To adopt the latter step will mean that his supporters will gradually desert him, so great are their anti-European feelings. The want of money is certain to seriously handicap Muley Hafid's future plans. His followers and supporters are tired of waiting for their salaries which, as usual, are considerably overdue. The making of fresh promises is only a waste of time; now that he is actually master of the situation in Morocco—after more than a year of desultory fighting—and been proclaimed Sultan at Tangier, he must play his cards accordingly if he wishes to retain his proud position.

France, which is now happily ready for all emergencies, must at all costs insist on the necessity for energetic and disinterested action. The French Government will do well to immediately carry through the negotiations with Muley Hafid relating to the guarantee that all the Powers concerned in Morocco have a common interest. These guarantees obtained—and not before—the negotiations relative to the recognition of Muley Hafid as Sultan can be begun. Provided the first question is satisfactorily settled, there will be no difficulty about the second. Severe fighting is hourly expected in different parts of Morocco, between warlike fanatics and the French and Spanish troops. By striking a great blow at the outset is the best and only way in which France and Spain can hope to restore order, and bring the fanatics to their senses. We are almost certain to hear of conflicting reports about the capture of the new Sultan, and the re-instatement of Abd-el-Aziz for a short time, but no serious attention will be paid to rumours of this kind if they are merely intended to deceive and throw France and Spain off the scent. Only those on the spot know what is actually taking place.

ROOF GARDENS IN PARIS.

Considering how fond the French are of sitting out and having their meals in the open air, it is somewhat surprising that they have not before this taken up the question of roof gardens. This drawback has been remedied, and the roof-garden has become almost as familiar a sight in Paris as it is in London, New York, and other large cities. The fashionable world here has taken up the idea with a vengeance, so confident is it that it will become a great success. Supporters of the idea have every reason to believe in its popularity, for Paris dines, and takes its coffee out-of-doors, wherever there is the slightest possibility of doing so; besides there are few cities where the idea is more likely to be highly suitable or to be welcomed. The charming climate of France is such that it is possible to sit outside the cafe and restaurants in its beautiful capital at seasons of the year when in other cities it is totally out of the question. The first to give a good example in this direction is a large and familiar hotel in the Rue de Rivoli which overlooks the delightful Tuilleries Gardens, and which now possesses a most attractive and sumptuous dining terrace on its roof. Only the wealthy can as yet enjoy this new departure, though it will not be long before less expensive hotels and restaurants follow suit.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Paris is rendered all the more expensive and objectionable when one takes into account the squeezing of the landlord and janitor or concierge with whom you have to deal. The leaving of one's residence is at times a most troublesome matter as will be seen. You may have paid your rent, rates and taxes most punctually, your furniture may be all in the van, but before you leave your apartment be it large or small, you have to "square" the landlord's agent who is the concierge, and who tries to extort as much money from you as possible for any damage to the walls, doors, windows,

doors or ceilings for which he holds tenants responsible. This nuisance is all the greater should you not have been generous to the concierge during the year, on New Year's Day in particular. Thus, it very often happens that long before you leave, say, some days before the date fixed for your removal, the concierge who may be accompanied by the landlord and another agent in his employment makes a minute inspection of your apartment, and carefully notes anything that will give them the slightest pretext for claiming compensation for damage alleged to have been done to the property during your tenure. Wall-paper which has been torn or soiled, oil or ink stains on the floor, paint which has been scratched here and there—all that is put down on the agent's statement of *dégradations*, which you will be summoned to pay before you are allowed to leave the house. For every hole in the wall which you have made for the purpose of hanging up pictures &c, the landlord in Paris insists that you demand compensation for the depreciation of the property, and if the tenant is timid or disinclined to take the trouble of fighting the matter, he pays. The best thing to do is to be firm, to offer a certain sum which you consider sufficient, and refuse to be "feced." In the majority of cases the landlord and concierge willingly accept your terms rather than go to law.

A MANIA FOR HEROISM.

In order to add another medal to his collection for life-saving a man named Publicini set fire to a powder magazine at Toulon Arsenal for which act he is arrested happily before anything serious happened. His motive for doing such a bold act was to further distinguish himself as a hero. The man's character is a particularly good one, and he has received a large number of medals and awards for saving life from fire and water. He has been sent to a lunatic asylum, as the magistrate came to the conclusion that his mania for heroism had turned his brain. He had not saved anybody for some time and felt anxious to display his remarkable skill in this respect.

MONUMENT TO AN AUTHOR.

To the long list of statues and monuments which adorn the Tuilleries Gardens, there has been added one which has proved immensely popular with juveniles and their parents. The Tuilleries Gardens being the nursery of Paris was the spot par excellence on which to erect a monument to Charles Perrault, the author of so many nursery rhymes and fairy tales whose popularity increases as years advance. Some of Perrault's best known and most delightful books comprise: "Histories on stones, du temps passé, avec des moralités," "La Belle au Bois dormant" (The Sleeping Beauty), "Le Petit chaperon rouge" (Little Red Riding Hood), "Barbe Bleue" (Blue Beard), "Le Chat Botté" (Puss in Boots), "Cendrillon" (Cinderella), "Riquet à la Houppe" and "Le Petit Poucet." To say nothing of numerous other children's stories are never tired of reading or hearing. Perrault was only nineteen when these stories appeared, in the compilation of which he was assisted by his father who was an eminent Academician and author famous for his wit, wisdom and humour. As will be seen, it was most appropriate that a statue to Charles Perrault should be erected in the children's paradise—the Tuilleries Gardens.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.

The law courts of Marseilles arrived at a curious conclusion a few days ago. A gentleman lost an umbrella valued 175 francs which he had left in the cloakroom of a theatre in Marseilles, in consequence of which the owner took action against the theatre company. The courts, while holding the proprietor of the theatre responsible, decided that no *parapluie* or umbrella was worth more than 3 francs, and merely allowed the disconsolate owner that sum. So much for the *legal value* of an umbrella at least in France. Had the owner not been a foreigner he would most probably have been awarded a larger sum; it is very rare, if ever, that a foreigner gains the day, or wins his suit in this country.

A PARK FOR BALLOONING.

The Beauval property at Meaux has been purchased by M. Suroc, the well-known aeronaut expert, and converted by him into a park of military ballooning. The necessary work has already commenced, the material being already on the spot in great measure. When completed it will consist mainly of a huge iron shed which alone will cost 130,000 francs. There will also be a special pavilion reserved for the officers, and dormitories for the men. A plant for producing hydrogen is to be established at the new airship park, which will become the chief of its kind in Europe. In a few months a new steerable military balloon of 3,333 cubic yards capacity will leave the Beauval shed and go through its preliminary trials. The aeronautical engineers of the German army are not the only ones, as will be seen, to be busily engaged in bringing the aerial flotilla to a high state of perfection, and in increasing its units. It is a race between the fleetest, in which France promises to distinguish herself among other nations.

THE CLOCK REASON FOR GAME.

French sportsmen, dealers in game, as well as restaurant keepers are overjoyed at the decision of the Minister of Agriculture to advance the game season a week in different parts of the country. The gamebirds, however, are displeased, for they have been taken unawares, and can hardly meet pressing demands for game. Having to make deliveries a week before the appointed time has created great confusion. Many have been compelled to take on extra hands, and to work longer hours. The shooting season opening at different dates in France according to the locality, not only is forbidden to shoot during the month of June, but the sale of game killed in departments where the season has already opened is also prohibited outside these districts.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Hit Specialties for the Skin are the study of L'Etienne A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents

THE PROGRESS OF SHANGHAI.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.

The British Consular Report on the Trade of Shanghai for the year 1905 was written by Mr. Archibald Ross. Mr. Ross says:—The year 1905 has been one of great interest to Shanghai as the great commercial centre from which the provinces of the Yangtze are clothed and furnished with the manufactures of Europe, and to which in turn a great portion of the Chinese Empire sends its surplus products for distribution throughout the world. From all sides has come the complaint of hard times, a deadlock in business and financial distress, but in spite of most harassing conditions the port has held its own, and amongst the foreign merchants there has been no failure of any account. The fact that building operations have progressed at unusual speed, that the value of land in the foreign settlement stands at a very high figure, and that the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared during the year shows a constant increase, all tend to show a healthy vitality in the community and hopeful prospects for the life of the port as much as the temporary conditions of slackness have passed. The depression is due primarily to natural conditions: to a year of bad crops and general want in 1906 and the consequent poverty of the consuming classes. This has been aggravated by over-buying, especially in piece-goods, which left the market seriously over-stocked at the beginning of the year, and the 12 months under review have been spent in clearing off the surplus stock under conditions of depressed and exchange which proved very trying to the small capitalists. Other noticeable features of the year were the development of railway communication, the port of Shanghai being linked with the city of Nanking, and in shipping circles an important change occurring in the number of ships which, encouraged by conference rates, have made direct shipments from Hankow and from Tsingtau for Europe and America. The property of the port is so closely bound up with the trade in piece goods that disastrous results were anticipated when a heavy drop in exchange occurred in September and October; large quantities were being carried in sterling, mostly on native account, and nearly 70 per cent. of the Chinese dealers were unable to meet their obligations. It can only be hoped, however, that this will prove a healthy break in the trade, and that in clearing the market of superfluous and unsound traders the commercial status of the port will benefit directly when operations again reach the normal level.

Apart from actual trade conditions, Shanghai asserts itself increasingly year by year as an important factor in the life of the Empire. The great stimulus which has been given to education draws numbers of young men from the provinces to gain in the foreign settlement some practical knowledge of the possibilities of the West. The installation of 26 miles of electric tramway was expected to raise a storm of indignation among the natives of the lower classes, but the innovation has passed almost without comment, and the cars are thronged with Chinese passengers. The progress of the conservancy work in the river between Shanghai and Wusung has been an object lesson in the powers of the modern dredger and the possibilities of handling waterways for the purposes of irrigation. The advantage of clearly-defined laws and security of property are recognised by the eagerness of native capitalists to acquire land and other securities within the area under foreign jurisdiction, and an international credit is fully realised, and the only difficulty of foreign firms is to prevent the native merchants from relying too freely upon these valuable assets.

SHIPPING.—The results of the carrying trade during the year were of a disappointing nature, as the quantity of cargo to be handled never exceeded normal limits, and there was still too much tonnage on the coast. Many of the "outside" steamers which centred here during the year, however, have been forced to leave, and the outlook for the coming year is therefore rather more hopeful. The situation may be traced to a great extent to the general depression in all branches of commerce and to the keen competition which existed to obtain any trade that was offering even at very low rates. Although the figures do not show so marked an increase as in the years 1903 and 1904, there has been an increase of tonnage entering and clearing during the year, and there is no sign that the high position of Shanghai as a shipping port is likely to be adversely affected by temporary conditions of commercial depression. A shipping council of mutual interest has been decided by the Supreme Court at Shanghai; a vessel, the "Maori King," which had been engaged for the purpose of carrying kidnapped Chinese coolies to Mexico, was condemned and forfeited to the Crown for improperly flying the British flag when in reality it was owned by persons of non-British nationality.

SWORN MEASUREMENTS.
The Homeward Freight Conference has taken a step during the year which is not without interest. For many years past there has been great difficulty with regard not only to home-ward freight but also to cargo transhipped here from coastal and Yangtze ports. The conference has therefore retained the services of a sworn measurer, who holds much the same position as the office performing similar duties at Calcutta and Bombay on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. The sworn great satisfaction both to the conference and to shippers of cargo, and the innovation is distinctly a progressive step in the life of the port.

TRADE-MARKS.
The question of trade-marks has also made an advance this year through the issue of a proclamation by the Shanghai-Taipei, which renders the infringement of recognised marks an offence which is locally punishable by law. Although this is only the first step towards the imperial regulations which are urgently needed, it is a step of great importance, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory settlement of this difficult question may be found before long.

RETROSPECT.

As we look back to the year it appears one of local disappointment, but, rising above and standing out from temporary difficulties, the growing importance of the port asserts itself in spite of the bad year. Canada sends us a large quantity of wheat and flour, and large quantities of wheat and flour are coming from the former and the latter seeking by an improved steamship service to find a new outlet for their surplus produce. The opening of the Manchurian ports of Antung and Tairen promise greater facilities for the trade with Manchuria as soon as political conditions have resumed their normal aspect. The organisation of a mail service via Siberia, which now collects and delivers letters on regular dates with a 21-day service with London, promises closer touch with the home markets. Shanghai asserts itself year by year as an industrial city of increasing importance. In addition to the various cotton mills, silk filatures, cigarrette, soap and glass factories, there has been a new development in the treatment of ramie fibre.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

BROADWOOD. COLLARD.
WERNER. RACHALS.
HAAKE. KRAUSS.

AND OTHER

MAKERS OF REPUTE

WEAR GUARANTEED!

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED

CASH OR CREDIT.

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

The experiment is not at present sufficiently advanced to furnish much definite information, but a regular supply of raw material is being obtained, and after the flume has been dug out it is hoped that Shanghai may enter the market with a ramie yarn for which there are already many inquiries. The conservancy of the river proceeds apace, and it is estimated that by end of this year the main channel will have been dredged, and this, although only a small part of Mr. de Rijke's scheme, may be considered a distinct triumph when it is remembered that for 40 years every effort to improve the port for the use of the larger ocean-going steamers met with a steady opposition, which threatened to materially affect this great stronghold of foreign interests in China. With the successful advance of the conservancy works and the development of the railways now in progress Shanghai maintains its position as the great distributing centre for China, and with its broad hinterland and rich resources bids fair to be in the first rank among the ports of the world.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to Mr. Elgar Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, who has very kindly placed at my disposal the customs statistics, and also to many gentlemen who have assisted me with export information involving much time and trouble.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VALUE (GROSS AND NET) OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1903-07.

Year.	Gr. Value.	Net Value.
Hk. taels.	Hk. taels.	Hk. taels.
1903	351,200,809 46,211,704	118,812,589 16,655,974
1904	406,000,000 68,038,150	145,430,170 20,444,328
1905	445,934,202 68,735,116	176,378,163 26,049,440
1906	429,565,403 68,407,708	158,320,220 27,714,187
1907	392,731,000 63,818,885	137,058,229 22,271,162

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. ste. *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 3 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st inst. and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on Friday the 2nd inst.

The C.P.R. ste. *Empress of China* arrived Nagasaki at 5.30 a.m. on Thursday the 1st inst. and leaves again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m. on Friday the 2nd inst.

The H.A.L. ste. *Byzantium* left Shanghai on the 30th ult. at noon, and may be expected here on 4th inst. p.m.

SHIP PROSECUTION.

A new era in ship prosecution is foreboded by the successful working of a suction gas engine on board H.M.S. *Rattler*. The principal advantages of the new engine are that no stokers are required, and that cheap coal, in place of best steam coal, can be used. With the same amount of coal consumption 50 per cent more power is obtained. The ship fitted with the suction gas engine has no boilers, and requires no funnel. It moves noiselessly and smokelessly.

NEW DEPRESSION IN SHIPPING.

Nobody questions the authenticity of the depression in the shipping trade, but the Clyde returns for the first eight months of the year present it in black and white. The aggregate construction for the period is 223,000 tons, as against 421,000 tons in the corresponding eight months of 1907. The figure is the lowest for 11 years.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 30th at 7.40 p.m.—No. 1 night signal hoisted.

The depression in the China Sea to the N.W. of Luzon seems likely to be a m. d. eper. It is probably moving Westwards.

On the 1st at 8.00 a.m.—Red South Cone hoisted.

On the 1st at 11.45 a.m.—Signal lowered.

The barometer has risen in d. eper. over China, and a slight rise has taken place also in the S. Philippines.

The depression, probably exists as a trough stretching from the Paracels to the Eastward of the Balingiang Channel, the lowest pressure being shown in the neighbourhood of N. Luzon. Pressure is high over Central China. It remains low over the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Strong N.E. winds to gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood,

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, and not to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Code: A.B.O., 5th Rd. Telephone: 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing money to, or having claims against, the late Mr. J. K. FARLOW, Deceased, or his estate, are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before 31st December, after which no claims will be entertained.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. 1382

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th to the 23rd inst., all days inclusive.

JAUDRY, SMITH & SON, Ltd., General Agents. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. 1383

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th of October, 1908, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the following Resolution:

"That the sum of \$50,000 now standing at the credit of Fund for Equalization of Dividend be transferred to the credit of a 'Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund'."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th of October, 1908, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the Subjoined Resolution:

"That Article No. 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—'Three Members personally present shall be a quorum for an Ordinary General Meeting. For all other Meetings the quorum shall be five.'"

"That Article No. 111 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by deleting the words 'the Governing Director or by two Directors' on the seventh line thereof, and substituting the following words therefor:—'The General Managers.'"

Should the above Resolution be duly passed it will be submitted for Confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1908.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. 1384

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "WRAY CASTLE," Captain McDowell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees' cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 3 p.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by S. EVAN TOMES & CO. General Agents. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 1336

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees' cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on deck. Instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 1387

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING," Capt. Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 2nd Oct., at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. 11, Leung, 1st October, 1908. 1381

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," Capt. G. E. Warner, R.N.R. will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 13th inst., 1908. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. 1355

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 3rd October, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 19th September, 1908. 1335

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed SECRETARY to the Company from this date.

E. SHELLIM, Chairman. Hongkong, 24th September, 1908. 1355

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

7 1/2 SILVER LOAN OF 1886 'E.

44TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this Loan will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 3rd September, 1908.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 1376

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following

Subjects will commence on MONDAY, October 5th.

ENGINEERING SECTION.

Building Construction and Drawing. Machine Drawing. Steam. Mathematics. Mechanics. Physics.

COMMERCE SECTION.

French. Short-hand (including Typewriting). Book-keeping.

SCIENCE SECTION.

Chemistry { Theoretical. Practical. Physics.

Copies of the Prospectus, and Entry Forms for intending Students may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Certificates gained by Students last Session will be distributed in QUEEN'S COLLEGE HALL, on THURSDAY, October 8th, at 5.45 p.m.

E. TALPES, Director. Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 1377

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that

Information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

Cancel Practice in "Government Gazette." Notice for Practice on 1st October (Government Notification No. 671 of 17th September, 1908), and substitute:

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, from Lympm F.C. in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd October:

From Lympm F.C. in North-Easterly and South-Easterly directions, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 13th and 14th October:

From Lympm F.C. in South-Easterly and North-Easterly directions, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 4 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 16th October:

From Lympm F.C. in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

If the weather is unfavorable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BAS L. TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. Hongkong, 29th September, 1908. 1385

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANDISE

NAVY BOILED RICE. RELIANCE CROWN. TARPULING. ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents. 994

AUCTIONS

AUCTION SALE

VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Being the Remaining Portion of Section "B" of Island Lot 115 (No. 5, SHELLEY STREET).

Situate at VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 6th October, 1908, at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon, IN ONE LOT.

By MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "B" OF INLAND LOT 115 and all Buildings thereon consisting of No. 5, SHELLEY STREET and the Appurtenances thereto belonging, held under the Crown Lease of Island Lot 115, dated the 16th day of March 1846, for the term of 75 years from the 2nd March, 1846, subject to an appurtenant Crown rent and to the covenants and conditions contained in the said Lease.

For Further particulars apply to MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong or to

MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 18th September, 1908. 1313

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Mortgagee has instructed Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT to Sell the

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Registered in the Land Office as Sub. Sec. 6 of Section "E" of I.L. No. 191 and known as No. 6, GEORGE'S LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, 1908, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

For Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale apply to

THE AUCTIONEER, Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor, 54, Queen's Rd. Central. Hongkong, 28th September, 1908. 1313

WANTED

WANTED.

ON Lower Levels from about 1st December, well FURNISHED HOUSE of 5 or 6 Rooms.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 24th September, 1908. 1350

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply to— "Daily Press Office." Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1255

POSITION WANTED.

PIECE GOODS EXPERT, at present in Charge of the Import Department of Messrs. Koch & Co., Tientsin, is looking for another Position.

Apply by letter to C. T., Tientsin, 16th September, 1908. 1364

YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the SUPPLY of 80,000 pieces of 8 ft. by 9 in. by 5 in. AUSTRALIAN or TASMANIAN HARDWOOD SLEEPERS as under:—

AUSTRALIAN—Red Mahogany, White Mahogany, Tallow Wood, Black Butt, White Stringy Bark, Red Stringy Bark, Blue Gum, Turpentine.

TASMANIAN—Stringy Bark, Blue Gum. All in equal proportional quantities.

Delivery—Half at the end of March or earlier, and balance at the end of May, 1909, on Tenders which must be accompanied by \$500.00, will be OPENED at Railway Hall Office on the 10th of November at 2 p.m. Specification and Form of Tender will be sent to any who desire to tender by applying to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office. The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. Canton, 23rd September, 1908. 1378

NOTICE.

LADIES, YOUR KIND ATTENTION, PLEASE!

HOSAIN-ALI & Co., beg to announce another GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

ONE MONTH ONLY.

SUMMER, AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

All at BED ROCK PRICES. Don't miss this opportunity.

HOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 651

GRACA & CO.

(Established 1896.)

No. 27, Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Rare Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.

View and Artistic Postcards.

Novels, Cigars and all other Pictorial Goods.

Now view a fine collection of 4,500 STAMPS for \$750.

Inspection cordially invited. 1323

SANG MOW.

CHINA AND JAPANESE FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention. 59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Apply to— THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Out-houses, suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

COAL YARD, Immediate Possession, A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot No. 42, Waichai, Praya East.

Apply to— N. MODY & CO. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1342

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to— SCHULDT & CO. Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1372

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.c. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to— C. SCHROETER, Care of GARNER, BOWEN & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 4164

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office) The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to— YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address. 270

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road. OFFICES in YOKS BUILDING.

GOOWINE in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 161, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 86

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 785

TO LET.

No. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Electric and Gas Lights. Tennis Court, etc. Moderate Rental.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. 1352

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms.

2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kailash. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2nd Floor. Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell Macgregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GOOWINE in Duddell Street. No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEAK). Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 19th September, 1908. 89

TO LET

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply— GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. 184

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 823

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD. 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. 190

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 85

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET, Suitable for Offices or Dwelling. POWELL GRANT, Canton, 31st August, 1908. 1341

TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

BANKS

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
 SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
 PAID-UP ... 562,500
 RESERVE FUND ... 210,000

BANKERS:
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
 For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
 For 6 months ... 3 1/2 per cent.
 For 3 months ... 3 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON
 Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
 RESERVE FUNDS ... 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
 Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka
 Nagasaki, London, Lyons
 New York, San Francisco, Honolulu
 Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow
 Chiofo, Tientsin, Peking
 Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur
 Antung, Liuyang, Mukden
 Tieling, Chang Chun

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per annum
 " " " 6 " " 4 " "
 " " " 3 " " 3 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS-TRADING SOCIETY).
 ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID OF CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
 RESERVE FUND FL. 5,762,848.40 (about £478,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Legat, Pecalongan, Pasoreean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja, (Achoen) Bandjermasin, Bencoolen, Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Haiphong, Haat, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits—12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

do. 6 do. 4 do.

do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

DEUTSCHE-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tals. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—

KONIGLICHE SAKHANDLUNG (PRUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK Berlin.

DIRECTOR GENERAL DISCONTO-GERMANIA

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. B. KRECHENBERG

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

BANK LUKE HANDEL UND-INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WOLFSCHLAGER & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN

JACOB S. H. STERN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK (HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OFFENHAIM, & Co., Köln).

HAUPTBEREICH HYPOTHEKEN UND WERBENBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON;

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ... £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES ... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 months 3 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 J. H. M. SMITH,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS-INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (£833,333)

Reserve Fund FL. 2,200,517.37 (£183,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office: THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandong and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tega, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:

(THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK, LONDON.)

(SWISS BANK CORP., PARIS.)

(COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE, PARIS.)

(BERLIN, DEUTSCHE BANK.)

(BRUNNEN, BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.)

(VIENNA, UNION-BANK.)

(ROME, BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.)

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposit: 12 months 4 per annum

do. 6 do. 3 1/2 do.

do. 3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDRINGH Manager.

No. 16, Des V. Road Central

Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid-up) ... Yen 5,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,140,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Kobe, Tainan

Asping, Nagasaki, Tamsui

Foochow, Osaka, Tokio

Kwangtung, Shanghai, Yokohama

Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND ... about Mex. \$7,225,000

RESERVE FUND ... about Mex. \$7,225,000

RESERVE FUND ... about Mex. \$7,225,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum

For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum

No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

W. M. ANDERSON,
 Manager.

Hongkong 8th April, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... £15,000,000

SILVER ... £14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

E. SHILLIM, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

Hon. G. Barrett, Esq.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

DR. BOURNE'S EXHORTATION.

The pastoral letter by Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, on the Eucharistic Congress, read in the churches and chapels of the diocese of Westminster was in the following terms:—

"It is just a year since, on our return from assisting at the Eucharistic Congress at Metz, that we determined, after seeking the advice of the Sovereign Pontiff, to accede to the often-renewed request of the International Committee, and to arrange for the holding of the congress of the present year in Westminster."

"During the autumn we appealed to the various societies existing among us to come to our assistance, and to take their part in making preparation for this great event; and early in December the executive committee, thus constituted, held its first meeting. The preliminary organisation of the congress has in this manner been well arranged, and we have reason to hope that when the congress actually takes place next month provision will have been made both for the reception of our guests, and for the various meetings that will be held in connection with it. But the congress has a wider purpose than that which will be attained by the gathering together of some thousands of Catholics in the metropolitan cathedral, and at the great general meetings. These public demonstrations of belief are but the outward representation of the great renewal of faith and love which the congress is meant to awaken in the minds and hearts of all the faithful as they think upon the object which has given it birth, namely, the adorable sacrament of our altar."

"PUBLIC ACT OF FAITH."
 "We are engaged in a great and public act of faith, proclaiming aloud to the world our unwavering belief in the central mystery of our religion, the fact that Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, true God and true man, ever offered Himself as a sacrifice on the altar of our churches, and unceasingly dwells in our tabernacles. The sacrifice of the Mass, the Real Presence—these are the facts which the Eucharistic Congress proclaims."

"Here in England these thoughts carry us back through that long period of a thousand years in which this belief was the very heart of the Christianity of our country, uniting it in one pulsation with the whole of Christendom. Every one of our old churches, cold and empty as they now appear in our eyes, testifies by its forlorn condition to the worship which once gave it life. Mass and Holy Communion gave meaning to these churches, as they meant spiritual life to those who worshipped within their beautiful walls."

"Then we pass in thought through the days of decay, when England officially abandoned the unity of the Catholic Church, and the altars were cast down, and men were fixed and imprisoned for assisting at the sacrifice which had been the joy of their forefathers, and the priests who offered it were put to a barbarous death. It was to preserve the Mass in England that our colleges were set up in foreign countries, and that so many devoted themselves to dangers of every kind, lest the priesthood might perish out of the land."

"It is with such memories as these that, with great joy and thanksgiving to God, we shall begin the first International Eucharistic Congress ever held on English soil. Believing as we do that the Blessed Sacrament was the source of every grace to England in the old Catholic days, conscious that no sacrifice was too great to keep alive the presence of that mystery when it was proscribed by law, persuaded that in the reception of the Body and Blood of the Incarnate Word are to be found our strength and consolation in these evil and still perilous times, it is our duty to encourage the congress in the spirit of the suffering and of reparation, and at the same time of boundless faith and love."

"LOYALTY TO THE POPE."
 "We do not doubt children in Jesus Christ, that all without exception should take part in this great act of faith, and with this object, so that many who will not be present either at the function in the cathedral or at the various meetings which will be held for purposes of discussion, we hereby allow the rectors of churches and the religious communities to have benediction on all the days of the congress; and, moreover, we permit the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in all public churches and community chapels during the congress, as long as a place of repose for the devotion of the nation or community may render suitable and fitting."

"Divine Providence has allowed that we should be holding the Eucharistic at the time when the Holy Father is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. As in the days of our sorrow England was privileged above all nations to give the life-blood of her children in defence of the supremacy of the Apostolic See, so in this day of rejoicing we ought to give witness to the most fervent aspirations of our hearts that God would pour down upon our supplicants, when He has raised up to be the apostle of men frequent and more fervent Holy Communion, every grace and blessing that He needs. Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and loyalty to the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be the keynote of the coming Eucharistic Congress, to be re-echoed in many forms by many voices. They should be the groundwork of our prayers, as they have been the long-continued note of our religious history, ever since the day when Augustine brought to us the Christianity of Rome."

PARI-MUTUEL SCANDAL IN JAPAN.

We deem it as a matter of public regret, says the Japan Times, that more or less sensational transactions have been associated with horse racing by the Japanese press of a disgraceful affair in the Nanto Horse Race Association will cause but little surprise on the part of our readers. The matter appeared in the form of a law suit filed by four former directors of the association against the present directors, charging them with fraudulent management in reference to the distribution of the parimutuel. The four plaintiffs are said to be taking revenge for the discharge by the present directors of the association of a large sum of money on April 21st, which resulted in the death of two horses, "Kwansei" and "Hatsunari" the association received the sum of 3,881 yen, while in fact the former was 505 and the latter 3,770. Thus the association distributed only 14,500 yen per ticket bought on "Hatsunari" which the prize should have been 20 yen; and returned the original sum to the bettors on "Kwansei". Again in the 7th race on the 3rd day which was won by "Munshi" the association fraudulently announced that 57 tickets were bought on this horse while in point of fact they numbered only 40, thereby reducing the proper prize of 90 yen per ticket to 63 yen. Thus the association had defrauded the winners to the extent of about 10,000 yen. This disgraceful transaction has been brought to public light by those who were once engaged in the very acts.

KING ALFONSO'S CABMAN.

TALE OF HIS MAJESTY'S DRIVE IN LONDON.

One of the proudest men in London was a cabman who drove the King of Spain, when his Majesty, tired of the attention of a too enthusiastic crowd, which had just recovered his bonnet hat, took refuge in a hansom.

As a result he now possesses a piece of newspaper with King Alfonso's autograph upon it, and it is his intention that the precious document shall remain a heirloom in his family. "I was crawling up St. James's street on the look out for a fare when I saw King Alfonso and his companion come out of Bennett street," he said. "There was a great crowd after him. Of course I recognised him at once. I've seen his portrait many times."

"Just as I was thinking of giving him a cheer myself he came up to me and gave me a piece of paper. He said, 'That's where I want to go to.' Then he and his companion jumped in. I saw on the paper—
 Doland and Co.,
 Ludgate Hill,
 (Antiques),
 Hatchells,
 Piccadilly,
 (L. Bero)

"I drove off. Several detectives came after us in a taxicab. It's the first time I've driven a king or been followed by detectives. After we'd been to Ludgate Hill and King Alfonso had bought the glasses (which I received, the 'antiques' stands for) I drove him to Piccadilly. I took him to Hatchells's Restaurant. I thought perhaps he wanted some lunch, but it was a mistake."

"The King got out and went downstairs into the bar. He came back again directly, and the commissionaire came up to me and said, 'His Majesty wants you.' Of course I'd known that. 'Hurry,' means 'hurry' it wouldn't have happened like that."

"So I drove again to Hatchells's Library. You should have seen the way the police held up the traffic to let me get by. It's never happened to me before. When I got to Hatchells's the King jumped out. He came up to me and said, 'Thank you, caddy, and gave me half a sovereign.' After he'd gone into the shop I thought I'd like to have his signature on the sheet of paper I'd got, so I went in after him. I said, 'I beg your pardon, your Majesty, but would you mind signing this?' He smiled and asked me why. 'Well,' I said, 'your Majesty, it isn't often we get the honour of driving the King of Spain.' 'All right, caddy,' he said."

"I was just going off to get a pen and ink, but his Majesty said, 'Oh, no, a pencil will do.' He borrowed one of the commissionaire's and then he put his autograph on the paper. A nice gentleman, I call him."

"Then I went out and I got another fare at once. But it wasn't a king that time."

VITAL ENERGY.

HOW TO GET AND KEEP IT.

Do you feel that you have all the energy, the vital force, the sparkling fluid of good health that should naturally be yours? Or are you often obliged to admit that you do not really feel as bright and energetic as you would like to feel? And do you know that good digestion is the very foundation of good health, while indigestion is the source of a hundred bodily aches and weaknesses?

You cannot feel well or be well unless your body is properly nourished, and your body cannot be nourished unless your food is digested. When food produces a pain at your chest or between your shoulders, when you are troubled by constipation, headache, nervousness, dizziness, wind, palpitation of the heart, or other ailments, daily tasks seem beyond your power to accomplish. During the past forty years, thousands of people in all parts of the world have testified from actual experience to its curative power.

Let all such sufferers take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and they will not be disappointed. Mother Seigel's Syrup gently stimulates the stomach, liver, and bowels to natural healthy action, and so makes indigestion impossible. Mother Seigel's Syrup is a purely herbal remedy, mild yet certain in its action. It purifies the blood, causes good digestion, and thus restores nervous and indigestion to the system. During the past forty years, thousands of people in all parts of the world have testified from actual experience to its curative power.

Mr. A. Britton Tracer, an active business man, living at 8, Durnford Avenue, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W., writes thus on January 2nd 1908:—"My sufferings from indigestion have been happily ended by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Three years ago I began to feel ill. I was not very well, but as time went on it grew worse. I became nervous, and I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy. The first few doses produced little or no effect, but in two or three days there was an abundance of many troubles. I received no benefit from my treatment, but it disappeared almost as soon as I had left, and a little while afterwards my condition was worse than ever. At last, at that time, my attention was called to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to try that remedy.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON via Usual Ports	DEVANHA	Noon, 3rd Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NORE	About 7th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
ANG, COLOMBO PORT	Capt. G. Phillips		
SAID and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ	POONA	About 11th Oct.	Freight only.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R.		

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Oct., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG"	On 5th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHOW	"NANCHANG"	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.

MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIENS, LOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCTION SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 1st October, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via CHEFOO	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI	"KUISANG"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Oct., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, ANTON	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 4th Oct., D'light.
NEWCHOW	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct., 1 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUISANG," "NAMSANG" and "LOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Canton, Tientsin and Newchow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG, 2nd October, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSWI via SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 4th Oct., 9 A.M.
& AMOY	Capt. Y. KAWABUKI	

A Reduction of 30 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Foochow, until further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ:	FOR ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. SETHONIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. SETHONIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. SCANDIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. SCANDIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. BRISGAVIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. BRISGAVIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. C. FELD LAESZ	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. C. FELD LAESZ	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. ISTRIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. ISTRIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. SPERZA
S.S. SAXONIA	S.S. SPERZA

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG Office.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	INABA MARU Capt. Wm. Balbridge, Tons 6189	WED'DAY, 14th Oct., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	BITACHI MARU Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 6715	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Daylight
ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.	SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawan, Tons 6388	TUESDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO.	TANGO MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 7463	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at 4 P.M.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU Capt. A. E. Moss, Tons 5550	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ.	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 5073	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.	TAKASAKI MARU Capt. A. Mosker, Tons 4746	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. N. Ohno, Tons 8169	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
	WAKAMIYA MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 4723	SATURDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 3817	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Noon

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamship Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, Steamship Round-the-World Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

† 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via Suez—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Chinwantao, (Peking Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama, GINOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAIPLES to HONGKONG in 23 DAYS.

Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed, Safety and Comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Freight to Overland.
Passengers to Overland and Europe via Vancouver.
YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.
YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 28 DAYS.

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS—Mexico, River Plate, Brasil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

† AMIRAL OLRY ... 12th Oct.	† CEYLAN ... 26th Nov.
† CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09	

— New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins.

† Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond.	Manila	On 3rd Oct., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 10th Oct., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"PEKING"	On 3rd October.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	Middle of October.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 24th September, 1908.MELOERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—
14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

620

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHAI & JAPAN	First half of Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.
TJIMAHY	JAVA	First half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Nov.	JAPAN	First half of Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE

IN 16 DAYS FROM SHANGHAI TO LONDON

VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South-Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—The Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwantung (in connection with Siberian Express at Harbin) by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars, expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Co. Ltd. This service is available after middle of September, 1908.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Nowobang), 2 hours from Tashiholia Junction.

FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suokiatun Junction.

ANTUNG-HAIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Government Railway.

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTELS (Tel. Add. "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and KWANTUNG, and also very shortly at MUKDEN, all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA" Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. AI and Lieber's. 1903

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
ALBIA, German str., 3,376, John Ernest, 29th Sept.	Portland and Moji 24th September.	Flour & A. S. S. Co.
AMAZON, British str., 1,568, C. J. Matlock, 30th September.	Hongkong 24th September, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
AYUTHIA, British str., 3,54, Kiregas, 26th Sept.	Bangkok 16th September, Rice and Wood—Gibb Livingston & Co.	
BENLAWREN, British str., 2,520, H. W. Bee, 23rd Sept.	Japan 18th September, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Kayson, 25th Sept.	Haiphong, Sept. 22nd and Hishow 27th, General—Jensen & Co.	
CATHERINE AFRA, British str., 1,730, W. D. A. Thorne, 23rd Sept.	Calcutta & Strait, 6th September, General—D. Stearns & Co.	
CHRONOS, British str., 1,250, V. McC. Liddell, 22nd Sept.	Tientsin via Ports 15th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
CROISING, German str., 1,021, Buecking, 28th September.	Bangkok 22nd September, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
CROISING, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 20th Sept.	Shanghai and Swatow 4th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, Abrahamson, 29th Sept.	Cebu 24th September, Beans—Agard, Thoresen & Co.	
DAKOTIA, British str., 2,332, Ross, 23rd Sept.	San Francisco 1st Sept., Kerosine oil—Standard Oil Co.	
DEWENT, British str., 1,531, J. Jenkins, 16th September.	Saigon 12th Sept., General—Chinese.	
DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 29th Sept.	Bangkok 21st September, Rice—Agard & Thoresen & Co.	
FRIPATRICK, British str., Williams, 10th Sept.	Porting 27th Aug., General—Order.	
GREENIA, German str., 1,000, Flugel, 21st September.	Sydney 8th August, Copra—Siemens & Co.	
HALLAMSHIRE, British str., 2,876, G. Elliott, 21st September.	Moji 18th September, Coal—Order.	
HARBART, British str., 2,418, C. E. Bignell, 20th September.	Mororan and Moji 14th September, Coal—Order.	
HELVINE, German str., 771, J. Jenson, 24th Sept.	Swatow 23rd September, General—Jensen & Co.	
HELVINE, British str., 2,907, J. W. Martin, 18th September.	from Cooiwantao—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., 3,453, H. S. Smith, 26th September.	San Francisco 20th Aug., General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
KIUKIANG, British str., 1,225, H. A. Wavell, 30th September.	Shanghai Sept., 26th and Swatow 29th, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
KUTANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley, 23rd Sept.	Singapore 22nd September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MACHW, German str., 995, R. G. Zöllner, 24th September.	Bangkok 10th Sept., Rice and Salt—N. D. L.	
MARIE, German str., 1,169, Christiansen, 20th September.	Salim Cruz 11th Aug., Ballast—China Commercial Steamship Co.	
MATTHEUS, German str., 3,311, P. Hildorp, 24th September.	Haiphong and Hishow 23rd September, General—Jensen & Co.	
MERVO, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 23rd Sept.	Shanghai 25th Sept., General—Chinese.	
MINNESOTA, American str., 13,323, Chas. Austin, 23rd Sept.	Seattle 29th August—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
MONTANA, American str., 211, C. Camus, 4th September.	Manila 1st Sept., Ballast—Master.	

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND THE OUTPOSTS.
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